NEW LEBANON, May 29, 1853. Shaker Worship The Shaker Sisters Shaker Ser mons—Singing, Dancing, and Shuffing—Sin-gular Proceedings—The Shaker Faith. The clear sunshine and pure mountain air are not

the only peculiarities of this region of country, and though these might well tempt the stifled inhabitants of cities to come and participate in their freshness and receive their invigorating influences, the lover of the ourious will find in the singular people who interest him and more to habit this village, more to interest him, and more to enjoy, than even the balmy fragrance of the moun-tain air, as it comes to him laden with the perfume of fruit blossoms and wild flowers. I am spending a few days with the Shakers; and as they are a people about whom little is known, and of whom much has been said through ignorance, I have thought that your thousands of readers might be interested in ome sketches of them, their faith, mode of worship, nanners, mode of life, peculiar ideas, and labors, written by one who has every facility afforded him for seeing all that is to be seen. With this idea I purpose furnishing you, while I remain here, a few letters, giving information in regard to this peculiar

I have just returned from the Shaker meeting. Freey Sunday at ten o'clock, all the families of which will will as do composed, most in the church, which will be supposed practicing their peculiar from of worship. And that time I scated myself upon one of the high benches appropriated to sisters, to watch the movements as they were developed. The church is a large wooden building, every nearly built, with an arrived and the control of the church has been accounted to the church of the chu Every Sunday at ten o'clock, all the families of which this village is composed, meet in the church, which stands in the centre of the village, for the purpose of

per use who have received the aith in Carist's edood per use all receive the blessing. We enjoy thege a privile, e of any out in the world, none others have been bessed as we are with the true light of the go Salvatton is not salvation from the punishment of but from sin itself. There are many who desire to salvation the consequences of sim—who desire to salvation the consequences of sim—who desire to sin and get rid of its punishment. We who have continuously in the train to this train and of the punishment. sin and get rid of its punishment. We who have reselved the trust in Christ's second appearing are saved from our sins here, and from the lasts of the flesh and the world. Chris has called us out from the wicked and corrupt world to hear a cross, and only those who deny themselve and crusify their lasts and affections can really easier and crusify their lasts and affections can really easier everything carnal and earthly in the worship of God, and then we shall receive the blessing.

At the close of these remarks a hymn was sung, all joining and keeping time to the music by a low shuffling of the feet. Another Elder then said:—
We have come together to get in a blessing—to gather an

God, and then we shall receive the blessing.

At the close of these remarks a hymn was suag, all joining and keeping time to the music by a low shuffling of the feet. Another Elder then said:

We have come together to gain a blessing—to gather an increase of good. God is good, and he worshipping him we are better to gain a blessing—to gather an increase of good. God is good, and he worshipping him we are better to gain and he wish the drink. Souls who desire by worship God wish the drink of the fountain of redemption and with guch there is great mony of strength and purpose. A unite of numbers is a unite of strength and purpose. A unite of numbers is a unite of strength and purpose. A unite of numbers is a unite of strength and purpose. A number of the strength is the proper of the strength and purpose. A number of the strength is the strength and purpose. A number of numbers is a unite of the strength and purpose. A number of numbers is a unite of the strength and purpose. A number of numbers is a unite of the strength and the proper of the strength and t

mer, great umbers of visiters at the Springs attend them. The bakers are always glad to see strangers, and desire and order. I find among them almost every variety of intellect, some of them being them who would excel in any of the learned professions, while others are far below mediocrity. That

they are sincere in their faith, no one who spends a day amongst them will deny, and that they are kind and hospitable to excess, he will experience. But denied the hallowed influence of the marriage relation, all ties of relationship being severed, knowing not the purifying influence of little children of their own, to play about their hearthstones, and clamber up their knees, there seems a frigidity about them, particularly the women, which is the natural consequence of such a mode of life. The religious faith of this singular people has been so much misrepresented, and so little understood, that I have taken some considerable pains to obtain from some of the leading members of the society a succinct statement of the religious belief which is the basis of their organization, and which binds them together as a society.

of the religious belief which is the basis of their organization, and which binds them together as a society.

In common with other professing Christians, they believe in an all-pervading, creative Spirit, called God. They, however, deny the ordinarily received doctrine of the Trinity, and believe that God is dual. This duality in the person of God, they believe, consists in the union in him of the male and female elements, and that he is, therefore, male and female elements, and that he is, therefore, male and female. In proof of this faith, they cite the great book of nature, where the male and female element is found pervading all animal creation, as well as the vegetable kingdom, and the positive and negative state of the mineral kingdom, and reason from this that the great fountain whence they sprung is also dual—male and female God. They also believe that the Scripture teachings are in accordance with this idea, and, among many others, quote the following passage of Scripture: "And God said let us make man in our own image, after our own likeness. So God created man in his own image, and after his own likeness. In the image of God created he him, male and female created he them." They say that, in the power of creation with which man is endowed, through the male and female principles of which he is constituted, consists the most important part of the image and likeness of God.

They believe that Christ is a spirit, belonging to an

perfect consistency, and to them they have nothing to say further than to advise them to bear in mind the true design of marriage, which is the perpetuation and increase of the race. They do not believe that the whole world will become Shakers at present, nor do they world will become Shakers at present, nor do they desire them to be so. For themselves, however, they say that although the children of the world marry and are given in marriage, they, the children of the resurrection, neither marry or are given in marriage, but are in this matter as the angels in heaven. Shakers do not, as generally supposed, believe that all of the world who are in the marriage relation are therefore hastening to perdition. These are the leading elements of the faith of the Shakers; that they will ever convince any large portion of the world of their truth there is but little chance—never, so long as men and women bold as firmly as they do now to the faith of Benedick—that "the world must be peopled."

In my next I shall give an idea of the origin and history of this singular people, with their mode of government, manners and customs, &c. E. G. B.

LEBANON SPRINGS, May 28, 1853.

The Hudson River—Road to the Springs—Rain and the Crops-Scenery of the Springs-Columbia

Hall. &c. From up here among the lofty hills and smiling from up here among the lofty hills and smiling summer harvest, and valleys, green with the coming summer harvest, and breathing this pure mountain air, which is as refre-bing to the dust-filled lungs of a Gothamite as corn is to a chicken, the "spirit" says write; and, seated upon the broad piazza of Columbia Hall, with the fragrant breeze fanning me, I obey the injunction. The journey from New York here is delightful, particularly when that portion of it as far as Hudson, is travelled by the river in the day time.

as Hudson, is travelled by the river in the day time. Who shall desribe thy glorious, charming scenery, thon Rhine of the Western world? Its rocky palisades, its beetling cliffs, its noble mountains, whose cloud-capped summits seem towering up to heaven, the pretty towns that line both its banks, all these would afford material for more paper and abler and better pens (and ink also) than I happen to possess. The road from Hudson here is through a beautiful farming country, through fields of waving grain, whose rich greenness and sturdy growth promise, with the sun of June, an early ripening and a golden harvest; and by pretty little cottages, in front of which gardens smile with verdure and with flowers. There has been constant rain in this vicinity for about a week, and the farmers say it will be of great benefit to the grain, but will probably injure other crops.

about a week, and the farmers say it will be of great benefit to the grain, but will probably injure other crops.

Lebanon Springs is almost too well known as a summer resort to require any description. Located on a hill, and surrounded by others more lofty, the scenery around it is majestic. The mountain air is so pure and so fresh—so different an article from the atmosphere of the city—it is a luxury merely to breathe it. As far as the eye can reach, hills seem piled upon hills, and beautiful, fertile valleys lie embosomed amonest them. The hotel here, Columbia Hall, kept by Henry Hall, Eqq., has been recently entirely re-fitted and enlarged, and is now ready to accommodate five hundred persons. The "Springs," from which this locality derives its name, are warm springs for bathing, slightly impregnated with sulphur and magnesia, and of a temperature of 73 deg. fahrenheit. They have been much recommended for the cure of cutaneous diseases, and their effect upon the system is delicious. Attached to the hotel are extensive and well fitted bathing houses. The season here has yet scarcely opened, although quite a number of visiters have already made their appearance, and over a hundred rooms and a number of cottages, belonging to the hotel, have already been engaged for the summer. For pure air and majestic scenery I doubt whether this place can be equalled, and during the hot summer months it will doubtless be thronged with seekers after pleasure and health. Mr. Hall has engaged a large force of colored waiters, and everything that can be, will be done to render visiters comfortable and happy. The village is a very pleasant littlefone, containing a post office—to which mails from New York come daily—a number of stores, and two or three churches. Game and fish abound in this vicinity, and there are some of the finest drives in the world.

Among the curiosities near here are the Shakers, whose village is but two miles distant. I may give you some sketches of them in another letter.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2, 1863.

Message of Gov. Martin-Monroe Doctrine As-Message of Gov. Martin—Monroe Doctrine As-serted—Resources and Institutions of New Hamp-shire—Her Agriculture—Manufactures—Banks —Railroads and Remody for Accidents Thereon— Education—State Debt—Prison—Asylum for the Insane—Revised Statutes—New Hampshire Re-ports—Appropriations Recommended—Maine Law —Candidates for Governor—Wonders of Election

Day, &c., &c.,
To-day his Excellency Hon. Noah Martin delivered his annual address, in presence of the Executive Council and both branches of the Legislature, assembled in the Representatives Hall. The galleries were throughd with the "sovereigns," both male and female, and a considerable number of ladies also occupied a vacant space on the floor of the hall, in front of the Clerk's deek. Governor Martin in a gentleman of portly and dignified mien, and is per-sonal appearance is probably as prepossessing as any Governor in the Union—far better than the general average. As has been the custom in New Hampshire for ten or fifteen years past, he appeared in propria persona, and read his communiion from the Speaker's chair. Hence it is called an address. Formerly a written copy was sent from the Council to the Senate, and another to the House. (after the Governor, having appeared in the hall of the latter and taken the oath of office, had retired,) through the Secretary of State. The document was then called a message. The change, I think, was made during the administration of Governor Henry Hubbard. Besides saving the labor of making two copies, it is a much more dignified and imposing way

copies, it is a much more dignified and imposing way of making an executive communication than the old practice; and what is the use of being a Governor or other high official if there is no dignity attached to the station?

Gov. Martin's address, although nearly double the usual length observed here in New Hampshire, is still less than one-fourth the average length of your New York executives. Perhaps it would fill a couple of columns of the Herald. He has taken some pains to collect and condense many valuable statistics, (from the abstract of the seventh census and other sources,) relative to the industrial pursuits, the various institutions of charity and education, the agricultural and manufacturing resources, banks, railroads, &c., within the limits of New Hampshire. As these may prove of general interest, particularly since this State now has the honor to furnish the fourteenth President of the federal Union, I send you an abstract of some of the principal points of the address.

It opens by congratulating the Legislature on the

fourteenth President of the federal Union, I send you an abstract of some of the principal points of the address.

It opens by congratulating the Legislature on the general prosperity existing among all the industrial pursuits of the State, as well as beyond its confines, in our sister States.

The Monroe doctrine is thus avowed, and an assertion of its principles recommended:

Nations are but aggregated iodividuals; associations of men for mutual assistance and defence by the combined strength of all, governed by certain laws and respecting the rights of other associations, individual and confiderate. Hence nations have duties to perform rights to maintain and responsibilities to incur, as well as individuals. The protection of the rights of its citizens and territory from all aggressive action the preservation of national character both at home and abroad, the adoption of all measures which will promote the advancement of its own prosperity, without encroaching upon the just rights of other sovereignities, a prompt fearless resistance to all projects of foreign powers which will tend to sudanger the quiet stability of its government or interfere with the beneficial effects of its established policy, and an infiexible devotion to the stern dictates of duty and justice, are some of the unequivocal duties of a nation. Those principles of liberty which have been confided to cur keeping by which we are governed and whole say under God we alone acknowledge, forbid the further spread of despoticm upon our centinest; and indicts to ourselves our posterity the oppressed millions of other lands, and the nemory of our illustrious revolutions of father posters the power and assume the right to propagate absolution beyond their own borders. This is neither claimes may practice by our government, and should not one submitted to, if claimed by any other. I submit to your judgmen and provides of international policy.

The Legislature is cautioned against an unfortunate inclination, which too often exists, to multiply and alt

fears that mutable legislation is a great and growing evil.

Agriculture is alluded to as the "leading interest" of New Hampshire, which, although a mountainous State, can justly boast of large quantities of luxoriant intervales, productive uplands, and pasturage unrivalled in excellence. Nowhere can the conveniences and comforts of life be found combined in greater abundance. Our lands improved and under tillage number 2,251,488 acres; value of farms, \$5,246,997; farming implements and machinery, \$2,314,125; live stock, \$8,871,801; orchard products, \$248,563; domestic manufactures, \$393,455. We raise an average crop of 185,653 bushels of wheat; 183,117 bushels of rye; 1,573,670 bushels of Indian corn; \$73,381 bushels of oats; 70,356 bushels of beans and peas; 70,256 bushels of barley; 65,265 bushels of buckwheat; 4,304,319 bushels of potatoes; of beans and peas; 70,256 bushels of barley; 65,265 bushels of buckwheat; 4,304,919 bushels of potatoes; and we produce 1,108,4761bs. of wool; 6,977,056 bs. of butter; 3,196,563 bs. of cheese; 1,294,863 bs. of maple sugar; and 590,854 tons of hay. His Excellency desires the younger farmers of the State to estimate the foregoing products of the farm and dairy at fair average prices, and see what a fine aggregate of values they will have as a result, bearing in mind the while that he who most increases the productiveness of the earth is the greatest benefactor of his race. He also renews his suggestions of last June, in regard to the establishment of an Agricultural Commission.

in regard to the establishment of an Agricultural Commission.

The manufacturing interest of New Hampshire presents data second only in importance to the agricultural. This interest is now enjoying great prosperity, which promises to be permanent under skilful and provident management. We have in the State, or had in 1850, and now probably the number is semewhat increased, forty-four cotton establishments in operation, covering an investment of \$10,350,500; manufacturing 113,106,247 yards of cloth; using \$3,026 bales of cotton; consuming 7,679 tons of coal; involving a value of raw material of \$4,839,429; employing 2,911 male and 9,211 female operatives; disbursing to the former \$75,713, and to the latter, \$124,131 per month—making an average to the males of \$25,45, and to the females of \$13,47 per month, and producing an annual aggregate value of products of \$8,530,619. Woollen establishments, 61; investment, \$2,437,700; yards of cloth manufactured, 9,712,840; pounds of wool used, 3,604,103; tons of coal, 3,600; value of raw material, \$1,267,329; number of males employed \$25; females, 1,201; entire wages per month—males, \$21,177; females, \$17,461; average wages per month for the former, \$22,84; the latter, \$14,51; value of entire products, \$2,127,745.

The banking system of the State is said to be sound and popular. The banks of deposit, discount, and circulation, to the number of thirty-three, with an aggregate capital of \$3,226,000 all paid in, are in the hands of honest, responsible, and accommodating financiers, rendering them safe to the public and remunerative to the stockholders. They are well distributed in the different sections of the State, and so located as to accommodate the business operations of the community. Their stocks are diffused among all avocations, individuals holding but small quantities, the policy being to have all interested in them who have money capital more than they require in their ordinary business, even if but small in amount. The savings institutions, or banks of deposit and on mission.

The manufacturing interest of New Hampshire

crimary business, even if but small in amount. The savings institutions, or banks of deposit and loan, are sixteen in number, and have an aggregate capital of \$2,132,218.

The whole amount of banking facilities thus afforded reaches \$5,358,212. Governor Martin thus cautions the Legislature against increasing the banking interest:

There seems to be, I regret to acknowledge, at home and abread a great tendency to increase banking expital; and, as business operations of a healthy character extend, the facilities to effect exchanges should be augmented in a proportionate degree; but if the proper point is transpended the currency becomes imprecised, but in a proportionate degree; but if the proper point is transpended the currency becomes imprecised, but in a proportionate degree; but if the proper point is transpended the currency becomes imprecised, but in a proportionate degree; but if the proper point is transpended the currency becomes imprecised, but in a proportion of creditor and debtor changed, the value of property affected, and revulsion and business disaster must come at the natural consequence. The severe leasons is our monetary affairs of 1857 and 1840, I trust are too fresh in our recollection to admit of our being drawn into a participation in such increase of banking capital as preceded those years of failures mercantile and general business distress. That the great increase of banking capital throughout the ceunity, from 1880 to 1837, contributed largely to the disasters of that memorable period, I believe no intelligent financier will pretend to deny.

The address gives the following statistics relative to the railroads of the State, and also alludes to recent railroad disasters, recommending legislation, &c., as follows:

We have 624% miles of railroad in the State is running order which have cost \$18,346,086 64 the last aroual receipts have been \$1,768 450,98, and the expecting mind, in view of the foregoing statistics, whether an increase of railroad investment can be of public or private adv

has been almost daily saddened by the recital of railread casualities, attended with a shocking waste of life, and occasioned is most instances by such atter reclairsness, ignorance or carelesances, that the public voice seems to call loudly for more stringent measures of protection against similar calamities. Railread corporations are the creations of legislation, avowedly for the public good and the power that creates should impose such restrictions as to insure fidelity to the original intention. Whatever endangers life, limb or property, it incompatible with the public good, and the Legislature is ramins in its appropriate duties that fails to apply legit imate and practicable remedies to such evils. I do therefore again invite legislation on this subject, and respectfully propose that carelesances in persons connected with the management or running of railread trains, and of machinery in other corporations, when occasioning the lows of life, may be made an indictable offence; punishable by confinement to hard labor for life or a term of years, according to the aggravation of the offence; and that a Life-protecting Commission may be established, with plenary powers to examine into all matters appertaining to railreads or other corporations, which may endanger the lives of passengers, operatives and all havening lawful business with such corporation—to examine employes as to their inselligence and fitness for the stations they may occupy, where carelessness or ignorance may endanger life—to make and establish rules, regulate a seed and time, and to do all other things requisite for the hetter preservation of life from accidents, occasioned by the mismanagement of exporation employes.

The educational institutions within the State are alluded to, and the following statistics given to illustrate their condition:

Number of persons in the State pursuing education in

allided to, and the following statistics given a trate their condition:

Number of persons in the State pursuing education in the schools during the part year:

294
Incorporated academies.

2910
Unincorporated academies and private schools.

4,720
Common schools. Total number 92 833
Beirg 1 in every 3 42 100 of the whole population
Amount of money applied for the purposes of instruction:
Dartmouth College. \$13,500
Incorporated academies 23,514

Incorporated academies 23,614
Unincorporated academies and private schools 16,173
Amount raised by taxes for common schools 200 000
Amount raised for teachers' institutes 4,500
Amount of literary fund, about 14,000 

College.

Incorporated academies
Unincorporated academies and private schools.

Common school districts.... Total number...... 2,394

memoral of the declaration which announced the independence of the British colonies, and of the men who were the agents in producing it. Also the usual appropriation of \$1.600 for the support of indigent deaf, domb, and blind, at the asylum in Hartford, Conn. An appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. Meshech Weare, first President of New Hampshire, under the old colonial government, has been pald out, and the work will be completed on the coming Fourth of July.

The commissioners appointed to revise and compile the laws of the State have completed their labors, and the compiled volume, containing nearly eight hundred pages, attests the ability and fidelity with which they have performed the duty assigned them. The statutes have received a careful and laborious revision. They are published in a substantial and convenient form, at a price so low that every voter can afford to own the volume.

The second volume of the new series of the New Hamshire Reports, which has been necessarily delayed longer than was anticipated at the issuing of the first volume, will appear in the course of the present month, and it is confidently expected by the State reporter that the succeeding volumes will be issued regularly at intervals of from clight to ten months. The unpublished decisions of the Superior Court, embracing the period of from July, 1844, to July, 1850, do not come under the supervision of the State reporter. The copyrights of the first and second volumes have been disposed of as anthrized by the act establishing the office of State reporter, and the proceeds accounted for to the State Treasurer.

Legislation on the subject of temperance and the Maine law is thus alluded to:—

Legislation on the subject of temperance and the Maine law is thus alluded to:—

Legislation on the subject of temperance and the proceeds accounted for to the State Treasurer.

Legislation on the subject of temperance and the his process of the subject of t

THE HALE MEDAL.—A medal is to be presented in a few days to Hon. John P. Hale by the crew of the sloop of war Germantown, on the face of which the following inscription is cut:

"Pre-cented to the Hon. John P. Haie, by the crew of the sloop of war Germantown, as a mark of their appreciation of his meritorious efforts in securing the abolition of flogging in the United States Navy."

On the reverse, a scene on shipboard is represented. The medal weights forty four pennyweights, and is valued at over \$100.

This Chynke or me Benemes.—This edition, just completed, was consecreted hest Tesseby by the Right libry. Bishop Wainwright. The Rishop and a large body of clergy assembled at the house of kir. Georgy, one of the vestry, in the immediate vicinity of the building, where they formed into procession and entered the church at II obtock. The secries was divided amongst the following clergyuses: Rev. Dr. Carmicheal, Mesers, Bedd, Richmood, Chauseoy (the Bestor) and Chynnan, with another gentleman whose mane we could not learn. As elegant sermon was preached by the Bishop, from Insish, 67th chapter lith were: "Thus saith the High and High and the country of the building of the Chynnan was preached by the Bishop, from Insish, 67th chapter lith were: "Thus saith the High and High and the country of the bestor (Rev F. L. Chauseoy) and other gentlemen, who heard the heard to heard the heard the heard to the bestor (Rev F. L. Chauseoy) and other gentlemen, who heard to heard the heard to heard the heard to heard the heard to the heard to heard the heart heart heard to heard the heart heart heard to heart heard to heard the heart hea

gan & Butler, No. 44 Cliff street.

Domestic Miscellany.

The government of Canada, it is said, will recommend a grant of two thousand pounds for the sufferers by the Utiawa fire.

The body of a white man, late Deputy Sheriff in Virginia, was recently found dead a short distance from Washington City. The body was shockingly masgled. Three a are a rested, charged with the murder.

A German girl by the name of Mary Schott, aged about sixteen years committed suicide by hanging herself, on the 31st ult. a Sandusky. No cause assigned for the act. On the 1st inst., Lavinfa Fitch, aged about sixteen years, a step daughter of Penjamio C. Dame, of Newport, New Hampshie, was drowned in the lily-pond, near the residence of Hoa. Jeremish D. Nettleton.

The store of George P. Daniels at South Danvers, Massachusetts, was broken into on the 3d inst, and robbed of goods to the value of \$1,500 to \$2,000.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) City Council have passed a resolution inviting the soms of Portsmouth, located in other parts of the country, to "come home" and celebrate "independence," and have appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for their reception.

The members of the Savannah Fire Dapartment are paid 12½ cents per hour while in active service. Besides this, when an alarm of fire is sounded, the first man at each ergine house receives a premium of \$1—the second 50 cents, and third 50 cents.

A "down east" paper states that a machine has lately been invented, which will peg three rows on the sole of a

cents, and third 50 cents.

A 'down east' paper states that a machine has lately been invented, which will peg three rows on the sole of a shoe in a few minutes. The same machine also manufactures the pegs.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An inquisition was taken by Hiram Kenyon, Coroner, on the body of Hiram Bush, at his residence, in Warsaw, in this county, who hung himself in his wagon house on Friday morning last. He evidently committed the rash act while laboring under a fit of derangement. Some time in March last, he sold his farm at a price fully equal to, if not more than its real value. Soon after he became thoughtful and melancholy, and on being asked to assign a cause for the change of demeanor, by his family, he assigned as a reason that he had made a bad bargata in disposing of his farm, and, to use his own expression. "the thought of it gave him the blues terribly." Notwithstanding his wife and neighbors redesvored to convince him that he had made a good bargain, and had got a good price, yet every day developed more clearly that this fatal hallucination was preging upon his mird, and fears were entertained that it would lead to mental derangement. About two weeks before his with them long, and procured the aid of a melanor to draw up his will, in which he beam aithed all his property, amounting to a considerable sum, to his wife, and had it properly execute." and witnessed. After the execution of the will he appeared more sad and gloomy, and when alone he would mourn and groan to a degree that made it evident that he was under great distress of mind. These feelings appeared to increase every day. For several days previous to the fatal morning, his family kept a close watch over him, and on the previous night he was very uneasy; and the family were still more vigilant. Towards day, his wife becoming exhausted from constant watching, fell into a deze, and on waking missed him from her side. She instantly alarmed the inmates of age, a man of strict integrity, much exteemed in the neighborhood where he resided, and has left a wife, but not bildren, and many friends and relatives to mourn his untimely end. He was strictly temperate in his habits.—

Take County Whig, June 2.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA AND THE INDIANS.—Governor Gorman has fully entered upon the discharge of his official duties. In his first interview with the Sioux and Winnebagoes, the chiefs and head men of which tribes have already waited upon him, he communicated to them that their rights should be saccydly protected, and the laws passed for their benefit shithfully administered, and that on their part they must preserve peace among themselves, and cease their tribal feuds. They fully comprehended that the Governor was in earnest and not to be trified with; that he would do them justice, and at the same time inflict severe chastisemen upon any one, or party of them, that would interfere with the rights of the whites, or start on a war party sagistst any neighboring tribe. They have learned that the Governor is himself a distinguished war chief, and respect him on that account, as well as for his frank manner of dealing with them.—St. Paul Democrat, May 94.

MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS.—A most unprovand cruel murder was co. "mitted on Wednesday nighboard of the ship Union, on the person of the smatch, named George Richar," a. Patrick Pamer maraffactif pesterday, before Rece. "rice Winter, in relations affacts, from which it appear, that a laboring named Patrick O'Neil, who had be me employed on to the vessel, but was discharged on recount of druness, returned to the ship at dunk on hydnesday eve and having obtained a light to go below for the purach having obtained a light to go below for the purach having obtained a light to go below for the purach having obtained a light to go below for the purach having obtained a light to go below for the head of the light of the light of the having and o'Neil fluing the handspikes thim. "wor guess sallors having seen the attack ran after O'Neil a fixturif ensued on the Leves. Some persons out thinking that the sallors were wantonly attacking O came to the rescue and drove them back on boar must be borne in misd that the Portuguess could no press themselves in English. By this means O'Neifected his escape, and had not be an arrested up to a hear yesterday afternoon. The mate linguesed unt o'clock, when he died.—New Orleans Bec. May 21.

LIAN THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

Mov	ements of Oc	can Steame	rs.
NAMES.	LEAVES	POR	DATE.
Washington	Southampto	New York	May 25
	Liverpool		
	Liverpool		
	New York		
Georgia		Aspinwail	
Union	New York		
	New York		
	Havre		
	Boston		
Atlantic.	New York	Liverpool	June 11
	ster Philadelphia		
	New York		
	New York.		
	New York		
the same of the sa		CHARLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	

All packages and letters intended for the New Young

Port of New York, June 5, 1853.

Port of New York, June 5, 1853.

ARRIVED.

Ship Statira Morse, Lawton, Glasgow and the Clyde, April 28, with 321 passengers, to Dunham & Dimon. May 14. lat 46 lon 41 30, raw the brig Henry Pool, of New Glasgow, bound E; 22d, lat 43, lon 49 27, spoke a salar from Fortand; 23th, lat 43 20, lon 52, passed a large stamer bound E; 29th, lat 41 30, lon 61 20, passed a large ship steering E, showing a blue and white swallow tall signal; June 4 at 5 PM, Fire I-land Light bearing N by W 15 miles distant passed a large steamer steering E (Franklin, hence for Havre); May 14, lat 45 04, lon 41 41, passed ship B Wainwright, bound E.

Bark Edmund (Brem), Wehmann, Bremen, 43 days, with 234 passengers, to Paventatt & Schumacker.

Bark Perseverance (Br.). Finnia, Dublin, 53 days, with 232 passengers, to Paventatt & Schumacker.

Bark Nairus (By), Harrison, Limerick, 48 days, with 291 passengers to order.

Bark Nairus (By), Harrison, Limerick, 48 days, with 91 passengers to order.

Bark Nairus (By), Harrison, Limerick, 48 days, with 91 passengers to order.

Bark Nord (Nor). Peterson, Newport, 49 days, teorder. May 25, lat 45 20, lon 54 30, spoke brig Loretta, from Boston for St Johns, NF, 4 days out.

Brig Catherine (Br), Cererar, Messina, March 17, via. Gibraitar, 49 days, to master. May 28, lat 42, lon 64 10, spoke bark China, from Liverpool for Boston, 44 days out.

Brig Rowland (of Thomaston), Fales, New Orleans, 24 days, to J W Elwell & Co. May 30, lat 35 56, long 75 38, spoke hip Russell Sturges, from New Orleans for Bremes, 12 days, to J P Buck.

Schr Ann (Br), Burchison, Charlottetown, PE, 18 days, to J W Elwell & Co. May 30, lat 36 56, long 75 38, spoke brig May Rower, from Pensacola for Philadelphia.

Schr Fatriaz, Caberne, Alexandria, 6 days.

Schr Maris, Blissett, Baltimore, 5 days.

Schr Fatriaz, Caberne, Alexandria, 6 days.

Schr Fatriaz, Cabe

Schr Farah L, Smith, Pertland, Ct, Z days, 19 more.

Schr George Gillum, Cooper, Portland, 2 days.

Schr Envoy, —, Bangor, 8 days.

Schr Bolivar, Mitchell, Machias, 8 days.

Schr Mary Emily, Show, Beston, 3 days.

Schr Marren, Relley, Gloucester, 2 days.

Schr Morning Star. Smith, Salem, NJ, 2 days.

Schr D P, Smith, Bridgeport, 1 day.

Schr L K Nickerson, Chase, Bridgeport, 1 day.

Schr I Hall, Dickenson, Portland, Ct, 2 days.

Sloop Joel Hall, Coe, Portland, Ct, 2 days.

Sloop Joeph, Hodgman, Portland, Ct, 2 days.

Ships Cromwell, Balls, Portsmouth; Inca, Richardson

iverpool.
Wind at sunset S and light. Memoranda.

The number of whalors in the port of New Belford, at this time, is very large-fifty-two—there being twenty-three at the wharves above the bridge alone.

Tolegraphic Marine Reports.

Boston, June 5.

Arrived—Ship Frank Pierce, Liverpool.

Below—A ship (supposed the Sardinian frigate San
Giovanni). Arrived—Steamship Augusta, New York, 55 hours.

Whalemen. Cleared at NBedford, 3d, ship Hibernia, Honeywell, In Notice to Mariners.

POSITION OF PUNTA DE LOS REYES.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, May 26, 1853.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, MAY 26, 1853.

Sir—I have the honor to report to you the following results for the geographical position of Punta de los Reyes, California, (Sir F Drake's Esy.) from observations made by Asistant G. Davidson, computed at this office:—
Punta de los Reyes, lat 37 deg 59 min 34 sec.

Do lon 122 57 40

I would request authority to publish the above.
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. D. BACHE, Superintendent.

Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury.

Spokens.

By clipper thip Trade Wind—April 15; lat 56 20 S, lon 63 29 W, spoke an Am clipper ship steering to the westward, showing a white signal with red cross; May 10, lat 5 10 S, lon 34 40 W, signalized back Yarmouth, hence for Australia; 12th, lat 0 29 S, lon 40 26 W, spoke bark W H DC Wright, of and for Baltimore, from Rie Janeiro 11 days; same time, exchanged signals with a Chillian bark showing a with E TL.

Ship "Golden State," bound E, May 26, lat 43 20, lon 54 44, (probably the Forest State, supposed from St Stephen, RB, bound to Europe)

Foreign Ports.

Pennameuco—La port April 28, barks Dela warian, Woodburn, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro 2 days; Delaware, White, in distress, leaky, as before reported, and would probably be condemned. In the outer roads, whaleship Coriolanus, Grinnell, from Pacifis Ocean for Mystic; bark Hannah Sprague, Hooper, from Callao for Hampton Roads—both vessels got in contact night of 26th, while getting underweigh, the ship losing mizentopmast and mixes chains the bark lost jibboom, had house stove, and received other damage. Both reconted 25th, and would probably get away next day. [The C arr at Mystic, May 27]

Home Ports.

Ball'IIMORE—Arr June 3, ship Harvest, Fuller, Breven Artil 20 barks Halley Kern and Mixed Artil 190 barks Halley Kern and Mixed Parks.

chains the bark lost procom, had house stove, and received other damage. Both reconned 28th, and would probably get away next day. [The C arr at Mystic, May 27]

Home Ports.

Baltimore—Arr June 3, ship Harvest, Fuller, Bremen April 20; barks Hadley, Kent, and Ida, Hallett, Boston; brig Josephus, Wilson, Savannah: schrs F F Randolph, Eccicott, Newark, NJ, W B Darling, Dawson, Providence; Groveland Greenlaw, Eastport; American Belle, Chase Boston, Nie or, Hinks, Bucksport, Mc. Cd May 30, schr Maria, B.—n, NYerk; June 3, barks Zion, Reynolds, and Georganas, Reynolds, Boston; schrs Thos Deanison, Saunders, Norwich, Ct. Cassius, Turner, East Boston: P C Ferguson, Roberts, Chaeleston; Woodbridge, White Savannah.

BOSTON—Arr June 4, AM, skip Strelna (caw), Leach, Bath; basks William Carson (Br.), Vanghan, London April 15; Zanoni (Br.), Mahoney, Giasgow April 26; Sallote, Drinkwater, Perpambuco April 28; brigs Neptune, Upton, Cicofuegos 10th ult; Water Witch, Jordan, Jacksonville; Louiss (of Hampden), Nickerson, do; Oacoola, Wight, Baltimore; Wheaton, Worster; Canton, Orowell, and Mary H, Crowell, Fhiladelphia; schrs Amelia, Hallett, Jacmel 8th ult; Frances Newton, Harrington, Jacksonville; Sarsh & Elizabeth Lane, Newbows; Red Rover, Bacon, Fredericksburg, Sarah N Smith, Smith, Philadelphia; steamer 8t Lawrence, Sturdivant, Portland. Signal for 2 brigs. Cld steamship City of Boston, Clifford, Philadelphia; ships Charlot of Fame (new olipper, 2350 34-38th tons), Krowles, Liverpool via St John NB; Costello, Gray, Havana; Isaiah Crowell, Kiley, Miramichi to load for Bristol, E, barks James Emith, Colburn, Constantinople; Turk, Small, Silverstar; Susan Jane, Coombs, St Jago; Lucy Ann, Kellar, St John, NB, to load for Windies; Cacstia, Taylor, Baltimore; brigs Aurelia, Eddridge, Aux Caye; H w Moncure, Curtis, Mobile; Globe, Saunders, Bangor to load for Windies; schra Mercy Taylor, Nickerson, Richmond, Vs.; Hanover, Pane, Philadelphia; Fashion, Loring; Hower, Parker, and Bay State, Borr, NYok, Bacols, Romer, Parker, and Bay

for a Southern port.

HALLOWEIL—Arr May 30, schrs Somerset, Norfelk;
June I, Olive, NYork,
LUBEC—Arr May 24, schrs Daniel Webster, NYork;
27th, Antelope, do. Sid 27th, schr Melville, Philadelphia.

phia.

NORFOLK—Arr June 2, schrs Pinta. Perue, and B
Browning, Phyle, NYork, Sid brig T F Kuox, Smith,
Portamouth.

NEW BEDFORD—Arr June 3, schr Sarah, Perry, New

NEW BEDFORD—Arv June 3, schr Sarah, Perry, New York.

NEW LONDON—Arr June 3, schr Eliza. Halsey, Sag Harber for NYork. Sid schr Isaac Brunnell, do.

PORTLAND—Arr June 3, bark Perl, Curtis, Matanesa 19th ult; schr Sarah Bennett, NYork. Cld barks Helen A Warren, Sargent, Matanesa; American, Adie, Trimidad; brig Baldwin, Montgomery, Jacksonville, Fla.

PROVIDENCE—Arr June 3, schr Invoice, Glover, Port Ewing; sloops Commerce, Tyler, do; Sylph, Dewsy, Rondout; Rhode Island, Reynolds; Thomas Hull, Hull, and Fashlon, Blydeuburg, NYork. Sid schra Lydis Gibbs, Gibbs, Baltimore; Sophie Ann, Smith; R & H Estelle, Baker, and Wm L Dayton, Douglas, Philadelphia; Empire, Johnson, Albany, via East Greenwich; sloop Harvest, Fresch, NYork.

PORTSMOUTH—Arr June 3, ship Gulding Star, Couch, Newbury port to load ice for NOrleans.

ROCKLAND—Arr June 1, schra Bolivar, Rebinson; Mt. Hope, Post, and Spring Bird, Spear, NYork.

SALEM—Arr June 3, schra Alert, Hall, Baltimore; L E. Snow, Snow, NYork.